

Importance of publishing scientific literature in "scientifically developing countries" like Pakistan

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Publishing scientific literature is of vital importance in pursuit of technology development. International science journals, who do that, share a very high manuscript rejection rate of about 60-80%, which seriously discourage scientists. Scientific research in countries like Pakistan is often limited by certain factors such as funds, facilities, supervision, time and nature of studies. For example, most of world's focus is now on inventions and applied research which comes up with brand new technologies and thus gear number of economic factors. Investigative researches, like finding pattern of some genetic disease in local population, is no more welcomed by publishers because they need to increase their readership by providing readers with astonishing and ground breaking unbelievable science. But here is the point. There are many countries like ours where, for example, genetic or molecular genetic potential is just completely covered because when developed world was un-discovering the human genome in back 90's we were going through "renaissance" and even when they completely drafted and published it in early 2000, only 0.1% people of Pakistan had access to internet. So, as one can easily imagine, they have gone too far and in turn they are expecting even more far-ness from scientists around the world. But this is simply not possible in this part of world. Students doing research by emptying their own pocket can't play with "gold nano-particles". There are both economic and technical problems. On technical front, no one can develop therapy to some genetic disease or make some crop genetically modified to produce recombinant vaccines without investigating the fundamentals i.e. defining local genetic potential. Unfortunately, these "defining and characterization" studies are not welcomed by credited journals. Research students carry out their research, write a thesis out of it and handover to institutional libraries. Where it provides no benefit to anyone but just increases the workload of the duster. Because no one will ever bother to go another university, search the thesis out of heap and crawl through the pages to find what is "found irreverent". Today's wisdom in science is "if it's not on internet, it doesn't exist". Journals define the visibility of new scientific knowledge over internet. That is why, by now, there is no comparison

"Faster publication not only increases the pace of research but reduces the chances of redundancy of research work which, in turn, save a lot of important time and money". Dr. I. A. Nasir

between the research work done and research papers published not only in Pakistan but in score of developing countries. Although, some universities have already taken steps and made compulsory for research students to publish their research work in order to get post-graduate degrees in time. But on the contrary, almost all international journals take 4 months to 1 year to publish an accepted, peer-reviewed article which is not acceptable to most of the authors. To bridge this time gap, Advancements in Life Sciences has come up featuring 30 days of Advanced Online Publication (AOP) of accepted articles and quarterly print publication per year. This is first time in Pakistan's history of scientific publication. Submitting articles is quite easy in our Manuscript Submission and Tracking System. Generally, authors feel quite comfortable during submission process if they have chance to do it in multiple sessions. Along with this international standard, people can also register themselves as reviewer for the journal. This is quite open access and demands no fee for processing of the articles.

Among other features, the journal provides authors with certain services including English Improvement Services, Bioinformatics and Statistical Analysis on very much affordable price plan. When scientists approach foreign experts for said services, price just goes out of proportion. These services are meant for the authors, who don't wish to pay time to weird and complicated statistical packages or bizarre bioinformatics algorithms but pay much of their mind to what they do best; the actual experimentation. This is all new to the scientific community of Pakistan and it strongly expected that this will help a lot to uplift the county's stake in science.